

LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

VOLUME 6.

LOUISVILLE, KY., TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1857.

NUMBER 136.

EVENING BULLETIN.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE,
THIRD STREET, BETWEEN JEFFERSON AND GREEN.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICES.—*In Advance*.—Daily Journal \$10; County Daily \$8; Tri-Weekly \$6; Weekly \$3; Evening Bulletin \$5, if mailed \$4; Weekly Bulletin \$1.

CLUB PRICES.—*In Advance*.—5 County Dailies or Tri-Weekly for \$20; Weekly 1 copy 2 years \$5; 2 copies 1 year \$6; copies \$1; 15 copies or more \$1.50 each. Weekly Bulletin 11 copies for \$10.

Papers sent by mail are payable in advance.

When the Daily, County Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be delivered (paid in advance at the time subscribed for), the subscriber may order, otherwise it will be continued, at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

If not paid, it must be paid at the time of discontinuance, or at our option, if party is good, it will be sent until paid.

Remittances by mail, in "registered" letters, at our risk.

RATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL FOR REGULAR ADVERTISERS.

One square, 10 lines \$1.00. One square, 10 lines \$1.00.

Do, each additional inch, two months, \$10.00.

Do, one week, \$2.50. Do, three months, \$12.00.

Do, one week, \$2.50. Do, four months, \$15.00.

Do, two weeks, \$3.50. Do, six months, \$20.00.

Do, three weeks, \$4.00. Do, nine months, \$25.00.

Standing card, four times or less, per annum, \$15.00.

One square, changeable weekly, per annum, \$40.00.

Do, do, do, twice per week per annum \$60.00.

Each additional square, one-half the above prices.

Each advertisement, half price for first insertion,

and 50 cents for each subsequent one.

Announcing Candidates—\$1 per week for each name.

Advertisements not marked will be inserted one month and payment exacted.

Editorial and steamboat advertisements, sheriff's and commissioners' sales, patent medicine, theatrical, circus, or similar advertising, not published by the year.

Advertisements for charitable institutions, fire companies, ward, and other public meetings, and such like, half price.

Mariages and deaths published as news. Obituaries and funeral invitations as advertisements.

Editorial notices and communications, inserted in editorial columns and intended to promote private interests, 20 cents per line, those inserted at the discretion of the editor.

No communication will be inserted, unless accompanied by the real name of the author.

Steamboat advertisements—25 cents for first insertion and 15 cents for each continuance; each additional consecutive insertion, 10 cents for each insertion, over six months, \$12 for one boat, and \$6 for each additional boat.

Advertisements inserted only in the Evening Bulletin will be charged half the above price; if inserted in Daily Journal and contained after first insertion, in the Evening Bulletin, one-half the above rates.

Advertisements kept on the inside of the Journal are charged an extra price.

ADVERTISING RATES.—*In WEEKLY JOURNAL*.—Each square (10 lines or less) first insertion, \$1.00.

Each continuation, \$1.00.

Advertisements contained in the *Weekly Bulletin*, they are continued also in the *Weekly Journal*, will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents for each continuance; if not contained in *Weekly Journal* 20 cents.

Written notice must be given to take out and stop advertisements, one year before the year expires.

No contract of yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

FIRE ON SUNDAY EVENING—GREAT TRIUMPH OF THE STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.—During the heavy rain on Sunday evening, a fire broke out in a row of buildings on the corner of Vine and Canal streets. These buildings are composed entirely of wood, dry and highly inflammable. A fact, taken in connection with the circumstances, is that a high wind was then prevailing, left no hope in the minds of those who witnessed the fire that any of the buildings could be saved from destruction. The alarm was given, however, and in a few minutes immense columns of smoke were being poured out of the windows from several steam fire-engines, and in an incredibly short time (twenty minutes) the fire was entirely extinguished. This speaks volumes in favor of the steam fire-engines. In the midst of a terrific gale of wind, with a fire fiercely raging in the midst of a row of buildings, a most infantile manner, they were rapidly tested, by means of the conflict victorious. Had it not been for these powerful engines, together with the indomitable energy of the firemen, the entire block would most certainly have been destroyed.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*, March 3.

There is a very significant contrast between the foregoing account of the fire in Cincinnati on Sunday night, and the description given in the Louisville papers of the destruction of Breeden's Mill and the adjoining property on Thursday night last. It is evident that our neighbors of the Queen City possess very great advantages over us in their arrangements for extinguishing fires. The one reported in the Cincinnati Enquirer was in many respects similar to the fire here on Thursday night. A high wind prevailed, and the buildings were of very inflammable materials. The flames there threatened extensive destruction, but were subdued in twenty minutes by the torrents of water poured upon them from seven powerful steam engines. Here they raged violently and were only conquered after the destruction of nearly all the buildings on the square, and after our gallant firemen were completely worn out with their efforts, and the supply of water was almost entirely exhausted.

In Cincinnati they have now no fear of any very extensive conflagrations. Here our citizens know not, when a fire begins, where its ravages will be stopped. The recent severe losses by fire sternly admonish us that we should lose no time in providing greater security against fires. We have a steam engine, built during the administration of Mr. Speed, but it has been worse than useless. It is merely an expense, but because it has been wrongly constructed there is no reason why we might not procure those which will be as efficient as the apparatus now in use in Cincinnati. We hope our "City Fathers" will take these matters into consideration, and provide us with available means to combat fires more effectually than can be done at present.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.—According to the requirements of the constitution, Saturday last was the last day on which bills could be passed by the Legislature and sent to the Governor for approval. The bill apportioning the State for Senators and Representatives had passed both Houses, but Willard threatened to veto it unless the Revenue bill passed.

There was no hope of passing either the Revenue or Appropriation bills, consequently there will be no law to collect taxes during the next two years.

There will be no law to pay the salaries of State officers, or even the members of the Legislature. The Benevolent Institutions will have to be closed, &c.

Willard says he will not call the Legislature together again for any purpose.

KENTUCKY TRUST COMPANY BANK.—The Commissioner of this institution, Col. John W. Finney, has prepared a report concerning its affairs, soon to be handed to the Circuit Court. The expenses of the Commissioner for two years amounted to \$33,930.41. A special Commissioner has examined, counted, and cancelled \$742,838 of the circulation of the bank.

The circulation returned, and other liabilities of the bank paid and liquidated since the institution came into the hands of the Commissioner of the Court, amount to 1,028,255.63. This includes \$17,313.10 paid to individual depositors. Among the liabilities \$9,474.50 are set down as due to other individual depositors. The circulation yet to be redeemed amounts to \$278,776.

RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

PORTLAND TELEGRAPH LINE.
Office at Portland, Delime's Drug Store, on the wharf.
Office at Shippingport, in the Canal Office.
Office at Louisville, Union Telegraph Office.

The river continues to fall and the weather increases in cold, with all the disagreeable characteristics of March—snow, rain, sunshine and piercing winds. The repairs in the canal are not yet completed, but will be to-day, or at the farthest on to-morrow.

The new and elegant steamer Baltic, Capt. Meekin, leaves for New Orleans this evening. Mr. Jouett is her affable first clerk. There is no better steamer on any river.

The T. C. Twichell, a favorably known boat, well officered, also leaves for New Orleans this evening.

The Highflyer has been thoroughly and handsomely repaired, and to-day resumes her place in the St. Louis mail line. She is to be the regular Tuesday packet. Messrs. Hite & Small furnished the carpenters, and Walton & Barrett the China, glass and silver ware.

The fleet and commodious Telegraph No. 3 is the mail boat for Cincinnati, at noon.

The Emma Dean is the regular boat for Madison and the mouth of the Kentucky, the H. Bridges for Green River, and the Rainbow for Henderson.

The Virginia is expected to arrive from New Orleans, to-day, full of passengers. She returns on Thursday.

We learn by telegraph that the Eclipse passed Memphis Sunday evening and will reach here to-morrow.

On Saturday the Robert J. Ward left New Orleans, and will return from this port next Monday.

The R. M. Patten, from the Tennessee river, is due to-day.

The Rainbow reports having passed the Diamond at Owensboro, taking on 300 bbls. bulk pork. She is expected to-day.

The Adriatic is due this morning, with 150 tons of assorted Pittsburg manufactured articles.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN.—The New York papers notice the death by suicide of Dr. Samuel B. Phillips, of that city. He had been complaining for the last six weeks of a disease of the liver, and was exceedingly low-spirited. His depression also partook of a religious character.

He was found lying dead on a bed. A goblet, which had contained Prussian acid, was found on a chair beside the bed, and a letter addressed to Mrs. Phillips, dated as far back as February 27, in which the deceased, who evidently contemplated suicide, says:

"Whatever may be said, I here declare that my dear Harriet has not been the cause of my misfortunes. It is myself, I am tired of my own sinful nature. It is a deceitful and cheating world. May God forgive me. I am yours, as ever. S. B. P."

SCARCITY OF TOBACCO SEED.—Letters received in this city from different parts of the State report a great demand for tobacco seed. The favorable weather at the first of last month induced the planters to sow at an earlier period than usual, in consequence of which the plants were fully above the ground when we were visited by the late cold spell of weather. They were nearly all killed by the frost, and there is now a general inquiry for more seed. As much as five dollars has been offered for a spoonful of these little seed.

ATTEMPTS AT MURDER.—Attempts at murder were made on the 6th inst., by two convicts in the New York State prison at Auburn. One assault was made with a knife, the other with a hammer. By prompt interference of keepers no injury was done to the agent. Fears of further difficulty are entertained. Thirty-seven belonging to the shop where the difficulty occurred are now confined to their cells.

MURDER AT CAIRO.—Dr. Blackwell was shot on Tuesday night by Dr. Smith. Dr. B. died from the effects of the shot. A post mortem examination was held, and verdict by the jury rendered "died from the effects of a pistol shot fired by Dr. Smith." Smith is still at large, but will probably be taken.

HIGH PRICED TOBACCO.—The highest price which tobacco has brought in the Nashville market for twenty-one years, was paid for three hogsheads on Saturday last. The three brought, respectively, \$15 30, \$15 80, and \$15 85 per hundred.

THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.—The Indianapolis Journal reports another case of a man poisoned in that city on Friday last by eating sausages. It is supposed the sausages were made from unwholesome meat.

MADAME DE PAEY.—Madame de Paey, the new prima donna at the Academy of Music in Philadelphia, made a signal failure on the occasion of her debut. She has been withdrawn.

GOING IT STRONG ON COTTON.—A gentleman at Augusta, Georgia, recently made two bets, each \$25 against \$500, that cotton will sell at 30 cents per pound by the 25th of December next.

DR. GARFIELD.—Dr. Garfield, late the editor of the Paris Flag, sailed from New York on Friday. He has been appointed Receiver of Public Moneys in Washington Territory.

HEREABOUT WINTER.—Winter still lingers in the lap of Spring, without any immediate prospect of a change in temperature and agreeableness.

THE STONE CHURCH.—The Stone Church (Presbyterian) at Cleveland, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss \$60,000.

DR. JOSEPH BARKLEY.—Dr. Joseph Barkley sold six acres of land with no improvements, near Leesburg, Harrison county, for \$140 per acre.

CONGRESS.—On the last day of the session, granted a pension to Franklin W. Armstrong, of Hardin county.

AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK.—Hugh W. Hogan and Seares M. Lewis received the degree of M. A.

WE ARE INDEBTED.—We are indebted to Mr. R. A. Fuller, clerk of the steamer T. C. Twichell, for files of late Southern papers.

FOUR WOMEN CONVEYED TO JAIL.—Four women were conveyed to jail yesterday, in a state of the most beastly and disgusting intoxication.

THE CIRCULATION.—The circulation returned, and other liabilities of the bank paid and liquidated since the institution came into the hands of the Commissioner of the Court, amount to 1,028,255.63. This includes \$17,313.10 paid to individual depositors. Among the liabilities \$9,474.50 are set down as due to other individual depositors. The circulation yet to be redeemed amounts to \$278,776.

A KENTUCKIAN SWINDLED IN NEW YORK.—A gang of organized swindlers has been discovered in New York, who are in the habit of selling bogus tickets to California. On the day of the sailing of the last steamer a Kentuckian was done for after this fashion. We quote from the *New York Times* of Friday:

Mr. Barlow was a tall, shrewd-looking specimen of a Kentuckian, about 45, intelligent, and good humored, from Bourbon county. He left home with his neighbor, Mr. Garfield, of Paris, Ky., and Mr. Theodore Fairchild, of Wisconsin, who, Mr. B. says, is a very honorable gentleman, holding some commission in the land office. They, however, parted company, Mr. F. arriving in the city ahead of him, when he found one of the bogus offices, but not satisfied that all was right, he had not bought his ticket, he had, however, mentioned the name of his friend, Mr. Barlow, from Kentucky, whom he expected soon by the Albany train. Mr. Barlow was agreeably surprised to find, as he stepped out of the cars, a gentleman who recognized him, call him by name, was glad to see him, &c., but who "had the advantage" of him, as he had never seen him before. He was soon made easy, however, as he learned that Mr. Fairchild had got his ticket, and he would show him the same place to get his. He also was going to California, and as there was a great rush, and several hundred troops going, he would have to be quick to make sure of a passage. They were soon at the office, where they "were glad to see him," told him his friend had purchased his ticket, and there were so many passengers but a few more were left. Mr. B. and his friend Garfield planked their \$150 and took *forward* cabin tickets, (steerage,) when Mr. Fairchild entered the door, and told him he had not bought a ticket and did not mean to there. Upon this Barlow's dander riz, and he commenced giving the swindlers a piece of his mind in good Kentucky style. He was, however, threatened with a lock-up in the "Calaboose," and a mock policeman was applied to to take him away. A short scuffle ensued—Fairchild interceded, gentlemen stoo-pigeons standing around, who hailed from Louisville, hinted that he was causing distrust, and was liable to injure the business of the office by unjust aspersions, (in fact he was talking loud,) and—exit Barlow. The next day, old Kentucky found the office of Mr. Raymond, and "reckoned" it was a "mighty bad way to treat strangers," and, as usual, wanted to know if it could not be stopped. He said he read the papers, but thought he was in the true office.

DEFALTER OVERTAKEN.—A Liverpool letter says:

The Atlantic left New York for Liverpool on the 1st inst. Among the passengers was a man named Winter, (with his wife,) a clerk of a mercantile firm in New York, having in his possession \$2,000 belonging to his employers, and which he had obtained by breaking open the safe. The principal of the firm obtained a warrant for his apprehension, and took passage by the Persia, which sailed three days afterwards. No sign of the pursued steamer was discovered until off the port, when the Persia came up with and passed her, arriving in the river two hours before her. The pursuing merchant, accompanied by a police officer, boarded the Atlantic and confronted the astonished Winter, whose dreams of security were thus rudely dissipated. Nearly the whole of the missing money was found upon him.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS.—The following are the appropriations made by Congress:

Civil List.....	\$8,512,104
Army.....	14,089,645
Navy.....	11,359,782
Fortifications.....	2,805,000
Legislative, Judiciary, &c.....	6,688,791
Postoffice.....	14,324,241
Total.....	\$57,779,567

[From this morning's Journal.]

BALTIMORE.—March 9.

A light fall of snow commenced here at 10 o'clock.

CINCINNATI.—March 9, P. M.

The weather is changeable, snow and rain fell this morning and it is freezing hard. This river is falling.

PITTSBURG.—March 9, P. M.

The river is falling with 4 feet 2 inches in the channel. The weather is cold and windy with occasional snow.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, 1857.

THE BLIND.—Messrs. Wm. Artman and L. V. Hall, who are both blind, have compiled an elegant volume entitled "The Beauties and Achievements of the Blind." It is intended to demonstrate that, even to those who are deprived of sight, high literary attainments are possible. This book contains memoirs of the most eminent blind authors and selections from the most beautiful of their productions. The illustrious examples which are spoken of in this book will be sure to awaken hope and confidence in all such unfortunates, and to teach their fellow men not only pity for their misfortunes but respect and admiration for their attainments.

Messrs. Artman and Hall are at present in Louisville, and will canvass the city for the sale of their book. From motives of benevolence few will refuse to purchase the work, but all who examine will find that it is valuable for its contents alone, and the authors seek to sell it not by reason of their infirmity but for the intrinsic merit of their work.

HAND-BOOK OF CONSUMPTION. By Dr. W. W. Hall. New York: Redfield. This is a popular treatise upon consumption, its causes, symptoms, progress, and treatment. It is written in a familiar style without any pedantic affectations or the use of a single professional technicality. We have no pretension to familiarity with the healing art, but the treatise appears to us to be a common sense production, containing a great many sensible suggestions and much practical good advice.

Dr. Hall thinks that consumption may be arrested or permanently cured until within a few weeks of the death of the patient, and gives directions for the course generally to be pursued to attain that end with a single apothecary's prescription. It will be read with interest, if not with profit, by the afflicted.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

XENOPHON'S ANABASIS. By James R. Boise, New York, D. Appleton & Co. Anabasis is one of the most important of Xenophon's historical works. It is written in a pure, elegant, and easy flowing style, and contains a full description of the distinctive features of Greece, Persia, and other countries in the days of the author. It is the most accurate record extant of the Grecian military system. This edition has been prepared for the use of schools and colleges by Professor Boise, of the University of Michigan. The best authorities have been carefully consulted and the text of Hertlein has been adopted, with such modifications as have been approved by the most accomplished Greek scholars in the literary world.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

PRINCIPLES OF CHEMISTRY. By John A. Porter, M. A., M. D. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Dr. Porter, Professor of Agricultural and Organic Chemistry in Yale College, has carefully endeavored in this publication to divest the science of chemistry of all those strictly scientific details which are not essential to an ordinary knowledge of the subject and are of interest to none but professional chemists. It is compiled and adapted particularly for the use of schools, and embraces most of the recent discoveries in the science, and the outlines of its application to agriculture and the arts. The rapid progress in chemical discoveries and in the application of chemistry to the useful arts has rendered such a text book necessary.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

HARPER'S SCHOOL HISTORY. New York: Harper & Brothers. This work is designed for a textbook of general history for the use of schools. It is compiled by Jacob Abbott for the Harpers, and presents a narrative of the general course of history from the settlement of Nineveh and Assyria to the establishment of the constitutional government of the United States. It is illustrated with numerous plates, and arranged in chronological order.

For sale by Morton & Griswold.

NEW ROUTE TO THE MISSISSIPPI.—The Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad is completed to within a few miles of Prairie du Chien, on the banks of the Mississippi river, and will open through for business on the 10th of April. The location of this line is through a fine portion of the State of Wisconsin and is the index finger to northern Iowa and Minnesota. Two first class boats will leave Prairie du Chien daily, in connection with this line, for St. Paul.

We have already mentioned the case of poisoning at Indianapolis, in which the boarders of the Ray House were affected very seriously. Thomas Allen, the negro cook, has been examined on the charge and committed to answer. He had made threatening remarks concerning Mr. Ray, proprietor of the hotel, and acted very suspiciously in various respects. A chemical examination developed the presence of arsenic in the coffee.

THE VARIETIES.

Dr. Wm. Symmes, of Andover, who died in 1807, wrote over 4,500 sermons. He burned the whole pile near the close of his life, remarking that "he had not been obliged to write two sermons a week he might have produced some worth saving."

A horse dealer, describing a used up horse, said he looked "as if he had been editing a daily newspaper!"

The Constitutionnel says that the celebrated pianist Liszt has entered the religious order of Franciscan monks at Pesth. The same journal adds that M. Hermann, another pianist of note, has entered into a religious house in the south of France.

The statue of the Virgin which is to be erected at Rome in commemoration of the promulgation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception is finished. While the statue was being cast the priests chanted the Litany to the Holy Virgin and the workmen gave the responses.

The heavy snow which has fallen on the mountains in the Var, France, has driven numbers of wolves down to the plains, where they have committed great destruction among the flocks of sheep. The shepherds adopted a stratagem to accomplish their destruction. They injected the dead carcasses of an ass with poison, which the wolves devoured, and six of them were found dead the following day.

Among the items of the bill of fare provided for the crowd who took part in the terpsichorean finale of the inauguration ceremonies were the following: \$3,000 worth of wine, 400 gallons of oysters, 500 quarts of chicken salad, 1,200 quarts of ice cream, 500 quarts of jellies, 60 saddles of mutton, 4 of venison, 8 rounds of beef, 75 hams, 125 tongues, besides pates of various kinds. At the head of the table was a pyramid of cake four feet high, with a flag of each State and Territory, with the coat of arms of each printed on it.

THE AMENDED TARIFF.

In order to present the amendments to the tariff, in an intelligible shape, we give the entire act as amended, stating both the old and new rates:

SCHEDULE A.—One Hundred per Centum ad Valorem by the Tariff of 1846, now reduced to THIRTY PER CENT.

Brandy and other spirits distilled from grain, or other materials; cordials, absynthe, arrack, curacao, kirsch-wasser, liqueurs, maraschino, ratafia, and all other spirituous beverages of a similar character.

SCHEDULE B.—Forty per Centum ad Valorem by the Tariff of 1846, now reduced to THIRTY PER CENT.

Alabaster and spar ornamentals; almonds, anchovies, artichokes, and all other fish preserved for tables or other articles of furniture; comfits, sweetmeats, or fruit preserved in sugar, or cream; confectionary for tables or other articles of furniture; candies, nougat, and all other articles composed of sugar, or cream; glass, cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and sandal wood; nutmegs; pinewood, pitch, turpentine, resin, and pitch; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, Champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE C.—Thirty per centum ad valorem by the Tariff of 1846—now reduced to twenty-four per cent. [24.]

Ale, beer, and porter, in casks or bottles; Argentine, Austral, or German silver, milled or coined, and all other metals; articles worn by women, men, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hats; ases; skins; balms; cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used for the toilet or medical purposes; bracelets, and all other articles composed of gold, silver, pearl, glass, cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and sandal wood; nutmegs; pinewood, pitch, turpentine, resin, and pitch; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, Champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

SCHEDULE D.—Twenty-four per centum ad valorem by the Tariff of 1846—now reduced to twenty-four per cent. [24.]

Ale, beer, and porter, in casks or bottles; Argentine, Austral, or German silver, milled or coined, and all other metals; articles worn by women, men, or children, of whatever material composed, made up, or made wholly or in part, by hats; ases; skins; balms; cosmetics, essences, extracts, pastes, perfumes, and tinctures, used for the toilet or medical purposes; bracelets, and all other articles composed of gold, silver, pearl, glass, cut; mace; manufactures of cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rosewood, and sandal wood; nutmegs; pinewood, pitch, turpentine, resin, and pitch; prunes; raisins; scagliola tops for tables or other articles of furniture; segars, snuff, paper segars, and all other manufactures of tobacco; wines—Burgundy, Champagne, claret, Madeira, Port, sherry, and all other wines and imitations of wines.

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A. J. MORRISON & CO.,
JOHN W. BARRET
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
SADDLERY HARDWARE,
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
TRUNKS, HORSE COLLARS, BRIDLES, HARNESS,
AND
Engine, Steamboat, and Garden Hose,

&c., &c., &c.,
Main Street, between Sixth and Seventh, above Louisville Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

THE above articles, and many others not enumerated, are of our own manufacture, made out of the best materials and in point of workmanship, elegance, and durability of finish will vie with any manufactured in the United States. Persons in want of a superior Trunk of beautiful finish are invited to inspect our stock before making their selection. Increased advantages offered to the trade, and peculiar inducements extended to cash purchasers.

JONES d&jb w&bowt

A. J. MORRISON & CO.

WALKER'S EXCHANGE
The undersigned, proprietors of the Walker's Restaurant Hotel to Messrs. Cawein & Kohlhepp, takes this opportunity to return thanks to his friends and the public for the generous support extended to his establishment for the last twenty years, and would recommend his successors as being worthy of their patronage.

Respectfully,
W. H. WALKER.

ect1 j&b

HAVING purchased from W. H. Walker the above popular establishment, we solicit a share of that patronage so liberally extended to our predecessor, and will continue the business in its original liberal style and elegance, under the firm of

ect1 j&b JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO WORK-ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of same.
Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are now enabled to turn out from ten to twelve pianos per week. We would respectfully request our old customers and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our pianos we would respectfully refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have received the highest awards when placed in competition with the "Premium Pianos of New York and Boston," finding and Piano Warerooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets, Jan 14 w4 PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

C. S. MALTBY'S OYSTER REPOSITORY,

No. 62 Third st., bet. Main and Market.

RECEIVING DAILY PER EXPRESS FRESH OYSTERS, LARGE AND SMALL CANS.

Also, Spiced Oysters, Pickled Oysters, Cove Oysters, Fresh Lobsters, Pickled Lobsters, Sardines, Pickles, Sauces, Ketchups, &c., &c.

JOHN A. MC LAUGHLIN, Agent for C. S. Maltby.

f26 j&b

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber, thankful for the business heretofore experienced by him and his friends and the public generally, respectfully informs them that he has just opened a Coal Yard and Office on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, where by his favor, and at no extra charge, he still hopes to receive a large share of public patronage.

He keeps always on hand a large assortment of Pittsburgh and Youghiogheny Coal, that is warranted to be what it is represented.

He also keeps the best Pittsburg Nut Coal, delivered to us part of the cost for 9 months past, used by some of the first families; none better for steam.

Also, an office on Market street, between Sixth and Seventh.

E. F. LEEZER.

VOGEL & KLINK.

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND FINE JEWELRY, at Eastern Prices, No. 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville, Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch.

E. - Watches and Jewelry repaired in a very superior manner.

s17 wj& dj&bt

BANKING HOUSE OF HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Corner of Main and Bullitt streets.

We are receiving as one per cent, Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BAPTIST BANK, CHATTANOOGA, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; CITY BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BAPTIST BANK, CHATTANOOGA; NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; d13 b&ft D&G HUTCHINGS & CO.

JOHN H. HOWE,

SIGN, PAINT, AND FANCY PAINTER, IMITATOR OF all kinds of Gold and Marble. Mixed Paints, Glass Putty, &c., for sale.

Terms made to suit customers both as to rates and times of payment.

No. 312 Green street, first door east of Fourth, Louisville, Ky.

f28 b&jb

HOW IS IT

EVERYBODY wants once of TROXEL'S beautiful AMBROTYPEs? Some months ago the different humbug names gotten up by artists to deceive the public attracted considerable attention, but now they have disappeared. I am to be hanged if I am not hanged by a name, as all other pictures made on glass in Louisville except at Troxel's Gallery are not hermetically sealed, not so beautiful, and liable to fade.

Citizens and strangers are particularly invited to call before going elsewhere.

Instructions given in the art for \$20.

Also, rights for sale to operate in Kentucky.

W. L. TROXEL, Ambrotypist, Main st., between Second and Third, over House of Printing Telegraph Office.

jed10 j&bt

To my Customers.

In consequence of the fire late on the 1st inst. by which my store-house and a greater part of my stock were burned, I was compelled to seek another location. I therefore beg leave to inform my friends and customers that I am now ready to serve the public at my new location in Bustard's building, No. 440 Market street, near corner Fourth, north side. My stock of

Gents' and Ladies' Shoes and Boots

For the fall and winter wear will be complete in a very few days. I shall still endeavor to merit the patronage in my new location heretofore so generously bestowed by the citizens of Louisville and surrounding country.

s17 j&b

SAM'L. P. SECOR,

MEN'S AND BOYS' NEW STYLES OF SOFT HATS, for business and traveling purposes, to be found at the corner of Fourth and Main streets.

s28 j&b HAYES, CRAIG, & CO.

CLOTHES' BASKETS -

Square and round Clothes' Baskets;

Oval Clothes' Baskets; received and for sale by

W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth st.

s23 j&b

Pianos!! Pianos!!!

TRIPP & CRAGG

Have just received an as-

sortment of the

Celebrated Piano Fortes

made by

NUNNS & CLARKE,

which are fully warranted by me, as well as by the manufacturers.

Orders from a distance for these Pianos, or anything in the music line, will be promptly attended to by

TRIPP & CRAGG, Music Dealers,

And sole agents in Louisville for Nunn & Clarke's Peters, Cragg, & Co.'s Pianos, No. 109 Fourth street, next door to

Dunlap, Heath, & Co.'s Dry Good Store, Louisville, Ky.

f28 j&b

Magazines for March.

HARPER'S, GODEY'S, AND GRAHAM'S MAGAZINES received for March and subscriptions to each taken at \$2 a year or single copies at 20 cents a number. Hand

CRUMP & WELSH,

84 Fourth st., near Market.

f27 j&b

Potomac Fall Shad

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

20 pairs POTOMAC SHAD, fresh and very delicious indeed, only 36 hours out from their water beds in American express, and ready to be served up in a most superb style at JOHN CAWEIN & CO.

Walker's Exchange.

s27 j&b

HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 455 Main street, Louisville.

Our stock for SPRING TRADE is now complete,

embracing as large and varied an

jobbing house East of

the city. Our terms are cash or short time to

prompt paying dealers. To such we pledge ourselves to supply goods as low as they can be obtained of any Eastern jobbing house.

f27 j&b

LATE-T NEWS.

THERMOMETER.

6 P.M. 12 P.M. 7 A.M. 12 M.

24 17 18 34

BAROMETER.

Last night, 12 o'clock : To-day, 12 o'clock.

29.88 : 29.74.

SILVERWARE.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

POTATOES—On soil suitable for their production, there is no more profitable crop raised in this vicinity than Irish potatoes, and, notwithstanding the severe droughts of two of the last three seasons, which greatly diminished the yield, we feel assured, that, for the last six or seven years, it has produced about as much net profit to the farmer as any other crop.

A good grass sod, well broken up in the fall, is probably the most certain of any other land to produce a good crop of large, sound, potatoes. There is among the shippers so decided a preference for the "Neshanoc" that nearly all persons who raise this crop for shipment plant mostly of this kind. It is a well known fact that nearly all the finer kinds of potatoes are less productive than the less nutritious varieties about in proportion to their relative value for the table, but from some cause the Neshanoc seems to be less productive than some other sorts that are nearly or quite as good in quality.

This in many instances may arise from the fact that this variety being more in demand, at high prices, has led to the use of seed which is too small and immature in this variety, while others less in demand have not been picked quite so close.

Many experiments have been tried to test the relative value of large and small potatoes for seed. The results have not been conclusive, for the reason that no one has tested them fairly for a series of years, which is the only way to arrive at satisfactory conclusions.

From all we can gather, we incline to the opinion that medium sized potatoes, uncut, will be found to produce the largest crop of merchantable potatoes. If any one wishes to test the matter fairly, we suggest that they select from the same lot say a pound each of large, medium, and small potatoes and plant all in similar soil, uncut; and another pound of large potatoes, cut; cultivated alike, and the next season, after noting down the results, select the largest of the large, the medium from the medium lot, and small from the small lot, for seed for another season; continue this for five years, and the information obtained will be well worth all the trouble it will cost. As we said before, we prefer medium sized potatoes for seed, and, for early planting particularly, should prefer them planted uncut, as the cut pieces are more liable to be injured by cold, wet weather.

The ground for the potato crop should be broken up in the fall, if possible, so as to be ready for planting the first suitable weather in March. The earlier they can be planted the better. Some persons are under the impression that it is not necessary to plow deep for potatoes; but, if they have noticed the decided advantage of deep plowing for this crop during the last dry season, we think they will change their opinion. It is true that the tubers are not formed deep in the ground, but the fibrous roots by which they are sustained will extend as deep as you can find means to open the soil for them, and, if encouraged to delve beyond the influence of the dry, hot surface, so much more sure are you of a large crop for your pains.

In regard to the best method of planting, some different opinions prevail. Some good crops have been produced by planting two sets in hills two and a half feet apart, and this method admits of cultivating both ways. In soil much infested with rank growing weeds this way is probably the best. The usual method is to drop the sets eight or ten inches apart in rows two and a half to three feet apart; indeed this method is almost universal in this locality, yet some think there is an advantage in dropping two sets together 18 or 20 inches apart in the row. We have tried this method several times in fields planted in the ordinary way, by dropping several alternate rows in this manner, but could never discover the least difference.

The general practice is to throw the earth to the vines at the last working, so as to form ridges more or less high; some have advised instead that the soil should be kept level, and the cultivator only be used to lay by the crop. No doubt, in seasons of great drought, if the early workings have been done with an instrument that kept the soil mellow to a considerable depth, this level culture is the best, as there is less surface exposed to evaporation than those thrown up into sharp ridges; and it is sometimes the case that the plant puts out new roots above the tubers when thus earthed up, which are not of any benefit to the crop, if indeed they do not injure it by arresting the elaborated sap as it returns from the leaves, to the formation of a second crop of young tubers instead of increasing the size of those already formed. This second series of roots are also so near the surface, that, if as is supposed, they sustain the vigor of the top to a later period in a seasonable year, they are more liable to be cut off by drought in a dry one than those which extend deeper into the earth. We think that whatever tends to produce a second growth of fibrous roots after the tubers are formed must be injurious to the crop.

In regard to the kind of potatoes to plant, fashion governs this matter as much as any other. There are several kinds of potatoes quite as good as Neshanoc and more productive, but they are not in demand, and hence, except for family use, they are not profitable. Seed potatoes brought from the North have been found more productive than those raised in this vicinity. There is a large coarse potato known as the "long red" or horse potato, which, though very inferior during the fall and winter, are really fine late in the spring when other kinds begin to deteriorate. Every farmer should grow a few of these for family use late in the spring. They are very productive.

It is a common opinion that potatoes will mix when different varieties are grown together. We hold this to be impossible. The opinion is no doubt based upon the fact that the most carefully selected seed will in a few years contain many inferior sorts. This is no doubt to be attributed to the fact that the inferior kinds increase more rapidly than the best kinds, with which they are mixed; so that a single small tuber, which may have escaped notice in a lot of fine Neshanoc seed, by producing several small potatoes each year will greatly increase the probability of being included, and thus they are gradually increased each season.

A writer in the Genesee Farmer thus speaks of seed potatoes:

A very important object in planting potatoes is to have sound seed of a good variety. All who have planted the same kind of potato a number of years on the same farm know that the potato will run out or get watery and hollow in the heart, and the evil increases every year, whatever the season may be. Such potatoes can be restored to their former soundness, with the loss of only one season, in the following manner: Save back two or three bushels of potatoes for six or seven weeks after the usual time of planting—say until the last of June—then plant them in the usual manner. They will not be ready to dig till a frost has wilted the vines. On digging them, they will be found to be quite small;

save them carefully till spring, and plant them at the usual planting time, and if the season is favorable they will produce large potatoes and as sound as ever that variety was originally.

CHARLES SEAGAR,
Waverly, Morgan co., Ill.

The deterioration of potatoes when grown on the same soil for a number of years has been remarked in some localities, while in others the same seed has been used for 20 years without any apparent falling off either in size, quality, or quantity. The suitability of the soil to the crop doubtless has much to do with the quality for seed, and, where there is no falling off in any respect, no time should be lost in obtaining other seed. The plan of planting a portion of the crop late is sometimes practiced by persons under the belief that the produce is dryer and better-flavored for winter and spring use. It may be that it has a beneficial effect on seed potatoes; at least it seems worth a trial. The late crop is always smaller than that planted early, and in seasons like the last it would most likely be just nothing at all.

Gold Medal Piano-Fortes,
MANUFACTURED BY STEINWAY & SONS.

D. P. FAULDS, Sole Agent in Southwest, 539 Main street.

Just received from the manufacturer a splendid assortment of these justly celebrated instruments. They have been awarded the first prize gold medal at the Crystal Palace (American Institute) Fair, New York, in 1851 and 1855, and also at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, in competition with the best makers in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. American judges were the most eminent of the country, including Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, Wollenhaupt, and others, who declare them to be the best square Piano-Fortes ever made in this country.

These instruments are fully warrant to stand in any climate. They can be had with or without iron frame, at moderate prices.

Persons wishing a superb instrument should call and see those at my warerooms before purchasing elsewhere.

D. P. FAULDS,

Second-hand Piano-Fortes taken in exchange at the full value.

Ladies' and Misses' Furs at Cost!

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 455 Main street, are closing out their stock of Furs at cost price. Those in quest of cheap and elegant Caps, Victorines, Muffs and Cuffs are invited to call at their establishment and procure a set of Furs at Eastern cost.

J14 j&b

FINE WATCHES, In gold and silver cases, various styles and prices.

JEWELRY.—Coral, Cameo, Frosted, and other beautiful styles.

SILVERWARE.—Spoons, Forks, Knives, Pitchers, &c.

PLATED WARE.—Tea Sets, Castors, Basket Spoons, &c.

I have a complete stock of the above articles.

JAS. I. LEMON,

Main st., between Second and Third.

FANCY BASKETS in great variety at

W. W. TALBOT'S.

Soft Felt Hats.

PRATHER, SMITH & CO., 455 Main street, have just received direct from their English manufacturer a large assortment of Soft Business and Traveling Hats of every superior make and extra fine quality, all of which are selling at very low prices.

J14 j&b

W. W. TALBOT.

DEALER IN FANCY AND VARIETY GOODS, 98 Fourth street. Fine Perfumery, Soaps, Toilet Articles, Combs, Brushes, Dolls, Toys, &c., constantly on hand at low prices.

J14 j&b

LADIES' CAPS, PURSES, AND PORT-MONNAIES at

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